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 NEWS  8  Apr 22   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03   New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29   Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30   NETFIRST to be removed from STN
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 NEWS 17  Aug 08   PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08   NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 09   JAPIO to be reloaded August 25, 2002
 NEWS 20  Aug 19   Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                   now available on STN
 NEWS 21  Aug 19   IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 19   The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded

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=> e mojsov svetlana/au
E1            5     MOJSOV LEONID P/AU
E2          120     MOJSOV S/AU
E3           46 --> MOJSOV SVETLANA/AU
E4            1     MOJSOVA M/AU
E5            2     MOJSOVIC D/AU
E6            2     MOJSOVSKI A/AU
E7            1     MOJSZEJEV N A/AU
E8            2     MOJTA K/AU
E9            3     MOJTABA M/AU
E10           1     MOJTABA MOHAMMADI/AU
E11           1     MOJTABA SHAMSIPUR/AU
E12           1     MOJTABA ZAIFNEJAD/AU

=> s e2-e3
L1          166 ("MOJSOV S"/AU OR "MOJSOV SVETLANA"/AU)

=> s l1 and (glucagon or glp)
L2          120 L1 AND (GLUCAGON OR GLP)
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=> s l2 and (analog? or analogue or derivativ?)
L3          36 L2 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4          17 DUP REM L3 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-17

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 17  USPATFULL
AN     2001:202771  USPATFULL
TI     Receptor for peptide hormones involving in energy homeostasis
IN     Mojsov, Svetlana, New York, NY, United States
       Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
PA     The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S.
       corporation)
PI     US 6316596         B1   20011113
AI     US 1998-208394           19981209 (9)
RLI    Division of Ser. No. US 1998-76651, filed on 12 May 1998, now patented,
       Pat. No. US 5882899 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-538816, filed on 3 Oct
       1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5831051, issued on 3 Nov 1998
       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995,
       now abandoned
DT     Utility
FS     GRANTED
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP   Klauber & Jackson
CLMN   Number of Claims: 14
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1707
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor,
       and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or
       R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase
       activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide
       (VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological
       effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar
       affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction
       pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are
       also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as
       pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the
       liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas,
       stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP
       R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and
       the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of
       the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human
       peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest
       distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects
       of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and
       skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis
       peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP
       receptor.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 17  USPATFULL
AN     1999:33806  USPATFULL
TI     Receptor for peptide hormones involved in energy homeostasis, and method
       and compositions for use thereof
IN     Mojsov, Svetlana, New York, NY, United States
       Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
PA     The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S.
```

corporation)
PI US 5882899 19990316
AI US 1998-76651 19980512
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-538816, filed on 3 Oct 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP Klauber & Jackson
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1965
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas, stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP receptor.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 17 MEDLINE
AN 1999402981 MEDLINE
DN 99402981 PubMed ID: 10471837
TI Functional studies of a **glucagon** receptor isolated from frog Rana tigrina rugulosa: implications on the molecular evolution of **glucagon** receptors in vertebrates.
AU Ngan E S; Chow L S; Tse D L; Du X; Wei Y; **Mojsov S**; Chow B K
CS Department of Zoology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, China.
SO FEBS LETTERS, (1999 Sep 3) 457 (3) 499-504.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199910
ED Entered STN: 19991026
Last Updated on STN: 19991026
Entered Medline: 19991012
AB In this report, the first amphibian **glucagon** receptor (GluR) cDNA was characterized from the liver of the frog Rana tigrina rugulosa. Functional expression of the frog GluR in CHO and COS-7 cells showed a high specificity of the receptor towards human **glucagon** with an EC(50) value of 0.8+/-0.5 nM. The binding of radioiodinated human **glucagon** to GluR was displaced in a dose-dependent manner only

with human **glucagon** and its antagonist (des-His(1)-[Nle(9)-Ala(11)-Ala(16)]) with IC(50) values of 12.0+/-3. 0 and 7.8+/-1.0 nM, respectively. The frog GluR did not display any affinity towards fish and human **GLP**-1s, and towards **glucagon** peptides derived from two species of teleost fishes (goldfish, zebrafish). These fish glucagons contain substitutions in several key residues that were previously shown to be critical for the binding of human **glucagon** to its receptor. By RT-PCR, mRNA transcripts of frog GluR were located in the liver, brain, small intestine and colon. These results demonstrate a conservation of the functional characteristics of the GluRs in frog and mammalian species and provide a framework for a better understanding of the molecular evolution of the GluR and its physiological function in vertebrates.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL
AN 1998:135192 USPATFULL
TI Receptor for peptide hormones involved in energy homeostasis, and method and compositions for use thereof
IN **Mojsov, Svetlana**, New York, NY, United States
Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5831051 19981103
AI US 1995-538816 19951003 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP Klauber & Jackson
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1949
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas, stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP receptor.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 1999:76809 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900076809
TI **Glucagon**-like peptide-I activates the adenylyl cyclase system in

rockfish enterocytes and brain membranes.

AU Mommsen, Thomas P. (1); **Mojsov, Svetlana**

CS (1) Dep. Biochem. Microbiol., Univ. Victoria, P.O. Box 3055, MS 7077, Victoria, BC V8W 3P6 Canada

SO Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology B, (Sept., 1998) Vol. 121, No. 1, pp. 49-56.
ISSN: 0305-0491.

DT Article

LA English

AB **Glucagon**-like peptide (**GLP**) exerts important physiological functions in fish liver, but extrahepatic sites of action and physiological roles have been largely ignored. We show here that **GLP** activates adenylyl cyclase in isolated brain and enterocyte membranes and increases cellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels in isolated enterocytes of rockfish (Sebastes caurinus). Following exposure to synthetic zebrafish **GLP** (zf-**GLP**) (1 nM-1 muM), a concentration-dependent increase in enterocyte cAMP is noted. The maximum increase in cAMP levels is observed at 1 muM zf-**GLP**, and represents a 30% increase above control values. Exendin-4, a **GLP** receptor agonist in mammals, elicits a similar concentration-dependent increase in enterocyte cAMP. In contrast, norepinephrine or prostaglandin E1 (at 1 muM) increased cAMP levels by 2 and 4-fold, respectively. Brain membrane adenylyl cyclase is activated 20-40% by zf-**GLP**, and to a smaller extent by zf-**glucagon**, while exendin-4 is as effective as zf-**GLP** at a dose of 100 nM. These results suggest potential physiological roles of **GLP** in brain and intestine in piscine systems **analogous** to **GLP**-1 functions in these tissues described for mammals.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 2

AN 1996-383697 [38] WPIDS

CR 1991-252609 [34]

DNC C1996-120772

TI New modified **glucagon**-like peptide I fragments - have higher activity than **glucagon** or have improved plasma stability, useful for treating type II diabetes.

DC B04

IN BUCKLEY, D I; HABENER, J F; MALLORY, J B; **MOJSOV, S**

PA (BUCK-I) BUCKLEY D I; (HABE-I) HABENER J F; (MALL-I) MALLORY J B; (MOJS-I) MOJSOV S

CYC 1

PI US 5545618 A 19960813 (199638)* 16p

ADT US 5545618 A CIP of US 1990-468736 19900124, Cont of US 1991-762768 19910920, US 1993-165516 19931210

PRAI US 1991-762768 19910920; US 1990-468736 19900124; US 1993-165516 19931210

AB US 5545618 A UPAB: 19960924
The following modified **glucagon**-like peptide I (**GLP**-1) fragments and their C-terminal amides and labelled derivs. are new, where **GLP**-1(7-37) is of formula HAEGTFTSDV SSYLEGQAAK EFIAWLVKGRG and asterisks denote D-amino acids: (1) **GLP**-1(7-34), **GLP**-1(7-35), **GLP**-1(7-36) and **GLP**-1(7-37) with at least one of the following modifications: (a) substitution of a neutral L- or D-amino acid, R, R* or K* for K-26 and/or K-34; (b) substitution of a neutral L- or D-amino acid, K, K* or R* for R-36; (c) substitution of an oxidn.-resistant L- or D-amino acid for W-31; (d) substitution of Y for V-16, K for S-18, D for E-21, S for G-22, R for Q-23, R for A-24 and/or Q for K-26; (e) substitution of an alternative small neutral L- or D-amino acid for A-8; (f) substitution of an alternative acidic or neutral L- or D-amino acid for E-9; (g) substitution of an alternative neutral L- or D-amino acid for G-10; (h) substitution of an alternative acidic L- or D-amino acid for D-15; (i) substitution of an alternative neutral L- or

D-amino acid or D-histidine (opt. N-alkylated or N-acylated) for H-7; (2) **GLP**-1(7-34), **GLP**-1(7-35), **GLP**-1(7-36) and **GLP**-1(7-37) with at least one of the following modifications: (a) substitution of a neutral or acidic D-amino acid or H* for H-7 (b) substitution of a D-amino acid for A-8; (c) substitution of a N-(1-6C) acylated or N-(1-6C) alkylated form of histidine or an alternative amino acid for H-7.

USE - The **GLP**-1 **analogues** are useful for stimulating insulin release from pancreatic islet cells, esp. in the treatment of type II diabetes at doses of 1 pg/kg to 1 mg/kg.

ADVANTAGE - Peptides of type (1) have higher activity than **glucagon** and peptides of type (2) have better resistance to degradation in plasma than **GLP**-1(7-37).

Dwg.0/4

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3
AN 1993:73113 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395037613
TI Structural requirements for biological activity of **glucagon**-like peptide-I.
AU **Mojsov, Svetlana**
CS Rockefeller Univ., 1230 York Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021-6399 USA
SO International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research, (1992) Vol. 40, No. 3-4, pp. 333-343.
ISSN: 0367-8377.
DT Article
LA English
AB **Glucagon**-like peptide-I (**GLP**-I) is encoded together with **glucagon** by the **glucagon** gene and is related in its structure to the **glucagon**-secretin family of peptides. Three of the predicted forms of the peptide, a 37-residue long **GLP**-I(1-37), a 31-residue **GLP**-I(7-37) and a 30-residue **GLP**-I(7-36)amide as well as three **analogs** des (Gly-37, Agr-36) **GLP**-I(7-37), des (Gly-37, Arg-36) **GLP**-I(7-37) and des (His-7) **GLP**-I(7-37) were synthesized by the stepwise solid phase method. These synthetic peptides were used to define the structural domains required for the binding of **GLP**-I to the pancreatic beta cell. The competitive binding experiments showed that both the amino acid carboxyl terminal domains of the molecule contribute to **GLP**-I binding. In these experiments **glucagon**, another peptide that stimulates insulin secretion, was a weak full agonist of **GLP**-binding. Results from these studies provide further characterization of the physiological role of this new peptide.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 4
AN 1991-252609 [34] WPIDS
CR 1996-383697 [38]
DNC C1991-109748
TI New **glucagon**-like peptide-1 (**GLP**-1) **analogues** - have increased insulin-stimulating activity and/or resistance to degradation in vivo.
DC B04
IN BUCKLEY, D I; HABENER, J F; MALLORY, J B; **MOJSOV, S**
PA (BUCK-I) BUCKLEY D I; (HABE-I) HABENER J F; (MALL-I) MALLORY J B; (MOJS-I) MOJSOV S
CYC 17
PI WO 9111457 A 19910808 (199134)*
RW: BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
W: CA JP US
EP 512042 A1 19921111 (199246) EN 45p
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

JP 05506427 W 19930922 (199343) 16p
EP 512042 A4 19930217 (199525)
EP 512042 B1 19980408 (199818) EN 22p
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69129226 E 19980514 (199825)
ES 2113879 T3 19980516 (199826)
JP 2001151798 A 20010605 (200138) 23p
JP 3262329 B2 20020304 (200219) 18p

ADT EP 512042 A1 EP 1991-903738 19910124, WO 1991-US500. 19910124; JP 05506427 W JP 1991-503618 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124; EP 512042 A4 EP 1991-903738 ; EP 512042 B1 EP 1991-903738 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124; DE 69129226 E DE 1991-629226 19910124, EP 1991-903738 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124; ES 2113879 T3 EP 1991-903738 19910124; JP 2001151798 A Div ex JP 1991-503618 19910124, JP 2000-311202 19910124; JP 3262329 B2 JP 1991-503618 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124

FDT EP 512042 A1 Based on WO 9111457; JP 05506427 W Based on WO 9111457; EP 512042 B1 Based on WO 9111457; DE 69129226 E Based on EP 512042, Based on WO 9111457; ES 2113879 T3 Based on EP 512042; JP 3262329 B2 Previous Publ. JP 05506427, Based on WO 9111457

PRAI US 1990-468736 19900124

AB WO 9111457 A UPAB: 20020321

New peptides for treating type II diabetes, which are more potent than **glucagon** in stimulating insulin release from islet `cells, consist of **GLP**-1 (7-34), **GLP**-1 (7-365), **GLP**-1 (7-36) or **GLP**-1 (7-37) or their C-terminal amide **derivatives**.

The peptides have not less than 1 of the following modifications: (a) substn of a neutral AA, Arg or D-Lys for Lys-26 and/or Lys-34 and/or a neutral AA, Lys or D-Arg for Arg-36; (b) substn of at least one of; Y for V-16, K for S-18, D for E-21, S for G-22, R for Q-23, R for A24 and Q for K-26; (c) substitution of an oxidn-resistant AA for Trp-31; (d) substitution of at least 1 of: a small neutral AA for A-B, an acidic or neutral AA for E-9, a neutral AA for G-10 and an acidic AA for D-15; (e) substitution of a neutral AA or D or micro-acrylated or alkylated His for His-7. For (a), (c), (d) and (e) the substd AAs are opt. D-configuration and AA-7 may be N-acylated or N-alkylated. Specific peptides include (Y)7-**GLP**-1 (7-37) and (N-isopropyl (-H) **GLP**-1 (7-37).

Peptides having enhanced resistance to degradation in plasma are also claimed having the same basis but having not less than 1 of the following modifications: (a) substitution of a D-neutral or acidic AA or D-His for His-7; (b) substitution of a D-AA for Ala-8 and (c) substitution of an N-(1-6C) acylated or N(1-6C) alkylated AA or His for His-7.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Treatment of Type II diabetes (claimed). The modifications improve insulin stimulating properties and/or resistance to degradation of **Glucagon**-like Peptide 1 with respect to the wildtype. Dose is e.g. 1 pg - 1 mg/Kg body weight. @(45pp Dwg.No.0/4)@

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AN 91243881 MEDLINE
DN 91243881 PubMed ID: 1645298
TI Absence of insulinotropic **glucagon**-like peptide-I(7-37) receptors on isolated rat liver hepatocytes.
AU Blackmore P F; **Mojsov S**; Exton J H; Habener J F
CS Department of Pharmacology, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk 23501.
NC DK30834 (NIDDK)
SO FEBS LETTERS, (1991 May 20) 283 (1) 7-10.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199107

ED Entered STN: 19910719
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910702

AB The effects of **glucagon** and the **glucagon**-like peptide **GLP**-1(7-37) were compared in rat liver hepatocytes. **Glucagon** elevated cAMP, elevated intracellular free calcium ([Ca2+]i), activated phosphorylase and stimulated gluconeogenesis, whereas **GLP**-1(7-37) was without effect on any of these parameters. **GLP**-1(7-37) did not block any of the actions of **glucagon** . The **glucagon analog**, des His1[Glu9] **glucagon** amide, was a partial agonist in liver, but also was an effective antagonist of **glucagon** actions in liver but not those of **GLP**-1(7-37) in islet B cells. It was concluded that in the rat, **GLP**-1(7-37) is a potent insulin secretagogue [1] but is without effect on liver.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 6

AN 1990:238134 BIOSIS

DN BA89:125087

TI **GLUCAGON**-LIKE PEPTIDE-I **ANALOGS** EFFECTS ON INSULIN SECRETION AND AMP FORMATION.

AU GEFEL D; HENDRICK G K; **MOJSOV S**; HABENER J; WEIR G C

CS JOSLIN DIABETES CENTER, ONE JOSLIN PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.

SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1990) 126 (4), 2164-2168.
CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

AB **Glucagon**-like peptide 1-(7-37) [**GLP**-I-(7-37)] is a 31-amino acid hormone which may have an important role in the regulation of insulin secretion. It is processed from preproglucagon and found in the pancreas, brain, and, in highest quantity, intestine. In previous studies we found that **GLP**-1-(7-37) is a potent insulin secretagogue, and its effect was indistinguishable from that of **GLP**-I-(7-36) amide at concentrations of 10-11 M. Herein we report insulinotropic effects of additional **GLP**-I **analogs**. **GLP**-I-(7-34) had no stimulatory effect on insulin release at 10-10 M, but had a partial effect at 10-9 M and was as active as **GLP**-I-(7-37) at 10-8 M. **GLP**-I-(7-33) had no effect at any concentration tested. **GLP**-I-(8-37) caused no significant effect on insulin release at 10-9 and 10-8 M, but did have an effect at the high concentration of 10-7 M. Similar results were found with cAMP formation in the .beta.TC1 line. In this system **GLP**-I-(7-34) was less potent than **GLP** -I-(7-37) at a concentration of 5 .times. 10-9 M. **GLP**-I-(7-33) had only about 0.1% the potency of **GLP**-I-(7-37); thus, there is good agreement between cAMP formation in the .beta.-cell line and insulin secretion from the perfused pancreas experiments. We conclude that histidine in the 7 position in the N-terminus of **GLP**-I-(7-37) is crucial for cAMP formation and insulin secretion, and that removal of the last three C-terminus residues of **GLP**-I-(7-37) resutls in only partial loss of activity; the residue in the 34 position is, however, essential for the insulinotropic action.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 7

AN 1989:201595 BIOSIS

DN BA87:102499

TI **GLUCAGON**-LIKE PEPTIDE I 7-37 ACTIONS ON ENDOCRINE PANCREAS.

AU WEIR G C; **MOJSOV S**; HENDRICK G K; HABENER J F

CS JOSLIN DIABETES CENTER, ONE JOSLIN PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.

SO DIABETES, (1989) 38 (3), 338-342.
CODEN: DIAEAZ. ISSN: 0012-1797.

FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB Glucagonlike peptide I (7-37) [**GLP**-I-(7-37)], encoded with **glucagon** and glucagonlike peptide II and intervening peptide II in the rat and human **glucagon** gene, is processed from proglucagon on both pancreas and intestine and is a potent stimulator of insulin secretion. Unequivocal insulin release from the isolated perfused rat pancreas as elicited by a 10-11 M concentration of this peptide, and a weak response is found at 10-12 M. We found that **GLP**-I-(7-37) is .apprx. 100 times more potent than **glucagon** in the stimulation of insulin secretion. Insulin release in response to **GLP** -I-(7-37) is highly dependent on the ambient glucose concentration; no response is detectable at a glucose concentration of 2.8 mM, and at 6.6 and 16.7 mM, insulin release is augmented by 4.7 and 22.8 ng/ml, respectively. The pattern of insulin secretion stimulated by **GLP** -I-(7-37) is biphasic, with an iniital spike followed by a plateau of sustained release. The effects on insulin release of **GLP** -I-(7-36) amide, a **GLP**-I **analogue**, and **GLP** -I-(7-37) at concentrations of 10-11 M were indistinguishable. We also found that **GLP**-I-(7-37) at 10-9 M does not influence **glucagon** secretion and that glucagonlike peptide II and the intervening peptide II, two other peptides encoded by the **glucagon** gene, hae no detectable effects on insulin secretion.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1987:433627 CAPLUS
DN 107:33627
TI **Glucagon**-like peptide I stimulates insulin gene expression and increases cyclic AMP levels in a rat islet cell line
AU Drucker, Daniel J.; Philippe, Jacques; **Mojsov, Svetlana**; Chick, William L.; Habener, Joel F.
CS Lab. Mol. Endocrinol., Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston, MA, 02114, USA
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1987), 84(10), 3434-8
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of **glucagon**-like peptide I (1-37) [**GLP** -I-(1-37)], **GLP**-I-(7-37), and **GLP**-I-(1-36)-NH2 were examd. on cAMP formation, insulin mRNA levels, and insulin release in the RIN 1046-38 cell line derived from a rat islet insulinoma. At high concns. (0.5 .mu.M), all 3 peptides and **glucagon** increased cAMP levels. The GLPs increased the levels of insulin mRNA during 24-h incubations, with the greatest level of stimulation seen with the 31-amino-acid peptide. This peptide also stimulated insulin release from this cell line. After incubation of the RIN 1046-38 **GLP** -I-(1-37), a small peak of **GLP**-I-(7-37) was detected by HPLC and RIA.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 17 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 87077201 EMBASE
DN 1987077201
TI Insulinotropin: **Glucagon**-like peptide I (7-37) co-encoded in the **glucagon** gene is a potent stimulator of insulin release in the perfused rat pancreas.
AU **Mojsov S.**; Weir G.C.; Habener J.F.
CS Laboratory of Molecular Endocrinology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, United States
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1987) 79/2 (616-619).
CODEN: JCINAO
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index

003 Endocrinology
LA English
AB Insulin secretion is controlled by a complex set of factors that include not only glucose but amino acids, catecholamines, and intestinal hormones. We report that a novel **glucagon**-like peptide, co-encoded with **glucagon** in the **glucagon** gene is a potent insulinotropic factor. The **glucagon** gene encodes a proglucagon that contains in its sequence **glucagon** and additional **glucagon**-like peptides (GLPs). These GLPs are liberated from proglucagon in both the pancreas and intestines. **GLP**-I exists in at least two forms: 37 amino acids **GLP**-I(1-37), and 31 amino acids, **GLP**-I(7-37). We studied the effects of synthetic **GLP**-Is on insulin secretion in the isolated perfused rat pancreas. In the presence of 6.6 mM glucose, **GLP**-I(7-37) is a potent stimulator of insulin secretion at concentrations as low as 5 x 10-11 M (3- to 10-fold increases over basal). **GLP**-I(1-37) had no effect on insulin secretion even at concentrations as high as 5 x 10-7 M. The earlier demonstration of specific liberation of **GLP**-I(7-37) in the intestine and pancreas, and the magnitude of the insulinotropic effect at such low concentrations, suggest that **GLP**-I(7-37) participates in the physiological regulation of insulin secretion.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 8
AN 1987:298310 BIOSIS
DN BA84:28342
TI SYNTHESIS AND HORMONAL ACTIVITY OF TYROSINE-22 **GLUCAGON** AND DESHISTIDINE-1-TYROSINE-22 **GLUCAGON**.
AU LU G-S; **MOJSOV S**; MERRIFIELD R B
CS ROCKFELLER UNIV., 1230 YORK AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-6399, USA.
SO INT J PEPT PROTEIN RES, (1987) 29 (4), 545-557.
CODEN: IJPPC3. ISSN: 0367-8377.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB [Tyr22]**glucagon** and [desHis1,Tyr22]**glucagon** were synthesized by an improved solid phase procedure on a Pam-resin. The course of the synthesis was monitored by quantitative ninhydrin analysis and preview sequencing. Following cleavage by the low/high HF method the peptides were purified by ion exchange chromatography and reverse phase HPLC. The overall yield of homogeneous isolated peptide from the first amino acid was 41%. Circular dichroism measurements on dilute solutions in mixed aqueous organic solvents at pH 2, 6.9 and 9.2 showed increased .beta.-sheet structure relative to **glucagon**. [Tyr22] **glucagon** was a full agonist with 20-30% activity in the rabbit blood glucose assay and 10% activity in the rat liver membrane adenyl cyclase assay. [desHis1, Tyr22]**glucagon** had only a trace of activity in the adenyl cyclase assay (< 0.002%) but bound to membranes in a competitive [125I]**glucagon** assay 1.0% as well as **glucagon**. The **analog** completely inhibited formation of cAMP by natural **glucagon**, with 50% inhibition at a ratio of 83:1 and pA2 = 6.7. The data are discussed in terms of models of **glucagon** structure in dilute solution.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1988:38378 CAPLUS
DN 108:38378
TI Synthesis of **glucagon**-like peptides: development of specific antisera and analysis of proglucagon processing
AU **Mojsov, S.**; Habener, J. F.
CS Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02114, USA
SO Pept., Proc. Eur. Pept. Symp., 19th (1987), Meeting Date 1986, 529-33.
Editor(s): Theodoropoulos, Dimitrios. Publisher: de Gruyter, Berlin, Fed.

Rep. Ger.
CODEN: 56ABA8
DT Conference
LA English
AB A symposium. Six **glucagon**-like peptides varying in length from 12 to 37 residues were synthesized by the stepwise solid-phase method. Antisera to the peptides were prepd. and used for analyses of proteins in exts. of rat pancreas and intestine.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1984:473087 CAPLUS
DN 101:73087
TI Synthesis and biological activity of (Tyr22)**glucagon**
AU **Mojsov, Svetlana**; Lu, Guishen; Merrifield, R. B.; Iwanij, Victoria
CS Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, 10021, USA
SO Pept.: Struct. Funct., Proc. Am. Pept. Symp., 8th (1983), 373-6. Editor(s): Hruby, Victor J.; Rich, Daniel H. Publisher: Pierce Chem. Co., Rockford, Ill.
CODEN: 51KAAK
DT Conference
LA English
AB Title peptide I was prepd. by the solid-phase method on a Pam-resin. I acted as a full **glucagon** agonist when tested in vivo in fasted rabbits.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 17 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2002 JPO
AN 2001-151798 JAPIO
TI **GLP**-1 **ANALOG** USEFUL FOR TREATING DIABETES
IN BUCKLEY DOUGLAS I; HABENER JOEL F; MALLORY JOANNE B; **MOJSOV SVETLANA**
PA BUCKLEY DOUGLAS I
HABENER JOEL F
MALLORY JOANNE B
MOJSOV SVETLANA
PI JP 2001151798 A 20010605 Heisei
AI JP1991-311202 (JP2000311202 Heisei) 19910124
PRAI US 1990-468736 19900124
SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solve problems that a conventional **GLP**-1 peptide **analog** has a short circulation half-life and it is not clear by what effects on characteristics an improvement in effectiveness is obtained.
SOLUTION: Effective **analogs** of active **GLP**-1 peptides 7-34, 7-35, 7-36 and 7-37 having an improved characteristic for treatment of type II diabetes are obtained to solve the problems. The **analogs** contain an amino acid substituted at the 7-10 positions and the cleaved C-terminal and/or various other amino acid substitutions in the basic peptide and is improved in ability to stimulate the insulin production as compared with **glucagon** and capable of improving the stability in plasmas as compared with the **GLP**-1 (7-37) or both. The ability of the **analogs** as a therapeutic agent is improved by the characteristic. **Analogs** having a D-form amino acid substitution at the 7- and the 8-positions and/or an N-alkylated or an N-acylated amino acid at the 7-position are especially resistant to degradation in vivo.

=> FIL STNGUIDE
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.86	-1.86

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:23:08 ON 19 AUG 2002

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Aug 16, 2002 (20020816/UP).

=> d clm 1 2 4
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO, CAPLUS, USPATFULL' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:file biosis medline agricola embase caba wpids japio biotechds lifesci caplus uspatall

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL
CLM What is claimed is:

1. An isolated human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

2. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1 further comprising a detectable label.

3. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 2, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.

4. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1 in its phosphorylated state.

5. An isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1, wherein said active fragment can bind to pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide and/or vasoactive intestinal peptide.

6. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 5 further comprising a detectable label.

7. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 6, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.

8. An isolated human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

9. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8 further comprising a detectable label.

10. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 9, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.

11. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8 in its phosphorylated state.

12. An isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8, wherein said active fragment can bind to pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide and/or vasoactive intestinal peptide.

13. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 12 further comprising a detectable label.

14. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 13, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting the presence or activity of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9, said method comprising the steps of: a) contacting a biological sample from a mammal in which the presence or activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is suspected with a binding partner of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor under conditions that allow binding of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor to said binding partner to occur; and b) detecting whether binding has occurred between said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor from said sample and the binding partner; wherein the detection of binding indicates the presence or activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in said sample.

2. A method for detecting a ligand for an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; said method comprising the steps; a) placing a labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor sample in contact with a biological sample from a mammal in which a ligand for said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is suspected; b) by examining said biological sample in binding studies for the presence of said labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; wherein the presence of said labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor indicates a ligand for an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

3. A method for testing the ability of a drug or other agent to modulate the activity of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9 which method comprises: a) culturing a colony of test cells which has the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in a growth medium containing a ligand for the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; b) adding the drug or agent under test; and c) measuring the reactivity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor with the ligand in the growth medium.

4. An assay system for screening drugs and other agents for ability to modulate the production of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9 comprising: a) culturing an observable test colony inoculated with a drug or agent; b) harvesting cell membranes from said cellular test colony; and c) examining said membranes for the presence of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor wherein an increase or a decrease in a level of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor indicates the ability of a drug or agent to modulate the activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

5. A test kit for demonstrating the presence of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in a eukaryotic cellular sample, comprising: a) a predetermined amount of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; b) a predetermined amount of a specific binding partner of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; and c) directions for use of said kit; wherein either said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or said specific binding partner are detectably labeled.

6. The test kit of claim 5 wherein said detectably labeled specific binding partner is selected from the group consisting of polyclonal antibodies to the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or fragments thereof, monoclonal antibodies to the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or fragments thereof, and mixtures thereof.

7. A method of determining the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor-related pharmacological activity of a compound comprising: administering the compound to a mammal; determining the level of phosphorylated energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor proteins present where said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; and comparing the level of energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor protein phosphate to a standard.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid which encodes a human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

2. The nucleic acid of claim 1 operatively linked to an expression control sequence.

3. A unicellular host transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 2.

4. A method of expressing the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in the unicellular host of claim 3 comprising culturing the unicellular host in an appropriate cell culture medium under conditions that provide for expression of the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor by the unicellular host.

5. The method of claim 4 further comprising the step of purifying the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

6. A recombinant virus transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 2.

7. An isolated nucleic acid which encodes a human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

8. The nucleic acid of claim 7 operatively linked to an expression control sequence.

9. A unicellular host transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 8.

10. A method of expressing the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in the unicellular host of claim 9 comprising culturing the unicellular host in an appropriate cell culture medium under conditions that provide for expression of the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor by the unicellular host.

11. The method of claim 10 further comprising the step of purifying the

human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

12. A recombinant virus transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 8.

13. An isolated nucleic acid containing the coding region of the nucleic acid sequence SEQ ID NO:3.

14. An isolated nucleic acid containing the coding region of a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:10.

15. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:3.

16. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.

17. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

18. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 15 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:3.

19. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 16 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:8.

20. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 17 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:10.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:18:36 ON 19 AUG 2002)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, EMBASE, CABA, WPIDS, JAPIO, BIOTECHDS,
     LIFESCI, CAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:19:04 ON 19 AUG 2002
                E MOJSOV SVETLANA/AU
L1           166 S E2-E3
L2           120 S L1 AND (GLUCAGON OR GLP)
L3            36 S L2 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)
L4            17 DUP REM L3 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:23:08 ON 19 AUG 2002

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO, CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED
     AT 11:27:02 ON 19 AUG 2002

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:27:02 ON 19 AUG 2002

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1 or glp(7-37)
MISSING OPERATOR 'GLP(7-37'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1 or glp7-37
             0 GLUCAGON
             0 GLP
             0 GLP1
             0 GLP7
             1 37
             0 GLP7-37
```

```
                (GLP7(W)37)
L5              0 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1 OR GLP7-37

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1
                0 GLUCAGON
                0 GLP
                0 GLP1
L6              0 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1

=> file biosis medline agricola embase caba wpids  japio biotechds lifesci caplus
uspatall
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.24      67.37

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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                         0.00      -1.86

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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:29:27 ON 19 AUG 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1
L7          113206 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1

=> s l7 and (analog? or analogue or derivativ?)
L8            9838 L7 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)
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```
=> s l8 and glp7-37
L9            0 L8 AND GLP7-37

=> s l8 and glp
L10        1578 L8 AND GLP

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY  67% COMPLETE FOR L10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11         1058 DUP REM L10 (520 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l11 and insulin
  11 FILES SEARCHED...
L12         531 L11 AND INSULIN

=> d bib ab 500-531

L12  ANSWER 500 OF 531  USPATFULL
AN      1998:95402  USPATFULL
TI      Bacteriophage-triggered cell suicide systems and fermentation methods
        employing the same
IN      Klaenhammer, Todd R., Raleigh, NC, United States
        Conkling, Mark A., Fuquay-Varina, NC, United States
        O'Sullivan, Dan, Minneapolis, MN, United States
        Djordjevic, Gordana, San Diego, CA, United States
        Walker, Shirley A., Raleigh, NC, United States
        Taylor, Christopher G., St. Charles, MO, United States
PA      North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, United States (U.S.
        corporation)
PI      US 5792625              19980811
AI      US 1996-709616          19960909 (8)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-709520, filed on 6 Sep 1996,
        now abandoned
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
EXNAM   Primary Examiner: Railey, III, Johnny F.
LREP    Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec
CLMN    Number of Claims: 22
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 988
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Described herein is a bacterial cell containing a recombinant
        bacteriophage defense mechanism. The defense mechanism comprises a
        bacteriophage promoter (e.g., a phage .phi.31 promoter; a T7 promoter)
        operatively associated with a heterologous DNA encoding a product lethal
        to the bacterial cell. The bacterial cell is susceptible to infection by
        a bacteriophage, and the promoter is activated upon the infection of
        said bacterial cell by that bacteriophage. Bacteria useful in carrying
        out the invention include both gram negative and gram positive bacteria
        (e.g., Lactococcus lactis; Escherichia coli); the heterologous DNA may
        encode an enzyme that degrades nucleic acid (e.g., the products of the
        LlaI restriction cassette; barnase). Recombinant DNAs useful for making
        the foregoing cells, cultures prepared from such cells, and fermentation
        methods carried out with such cells are also disclosed.

L12  ANSWER 501 OF 531  USPATFULL
AN      1998:92002  USPATFULL
TI      Glucagon-like peptide-2 analogs
IN      Drucker, Daniel J., Toronto, Canada
        Crivici, Anna E., Toronto, Canada
        Sumner-Smith, Martin, Bolton, Canada
```

PA Allelix Biopharmaceutical Inc., Mississauga, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
1149336 Ontario Inc., Toronto, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5789379 19980804
AI US 1996-669791 19960628 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-631273, filed on 12 Apr 1996, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1996-632533, filed on 12 Apr 1996 And Ser. No. US 1995-422540, filed on 14 Apr 1995
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Huff, Sheela
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1191
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Analogs** of **glucagon**-like peptide 2, a product of **glucagon** gene expression, have been identified as intestinal tissue growth factors. Their formulation as pharmaceutical, and therapeutic use in treating disorders of the small bowel, are described.

L12 ANSWER 502 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:91826 USPATFULL
TI Human notch and delta, binding domains in toporythmic proteins, and methods based thereon
IN Artavanis-Tsakonas, Spyridon, Hamden, CT, United States
Muskavitch, Marc Alan Telander, Bloomington, IN, United States
Fehon, Richard Grant, Hamden, CT, United States
Rebay, Ilaria, New Haven, CT, United States
Blaumueller, Christine Marie, New Haven, CT, United States
Shepard, Scott Brockwell, Bloomington, IN, United States
PA Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5789195 19980804
AI US 1995-465500 19950605 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-264534, filed on 23 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5648464 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695189, filed on 3 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen; Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 125
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences of the human Notch and Delta genes, and amino acid sequences of their encoded proteins, as well as fragments thereof containing an antigenic determinant or which are functionally active. The invention is also directed to fragments (termed herein "adhesive fragments"), and the sequences thereof, of the proteins ("toporythmic proteins") encoded by toporythmic genes which mediate homotypic or heterotypic binding to toporythmic proteins. Toporythmic genes, as used herein, refers to the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified, e.g., by the methods described herein. **Analogs** and **derivatives** of the adhesive fragments which retain-binding activity are also provided. Antibodies to human Notch and to adhesive fragments are additionally provided. In specific embodiments, the adhesive fragment of Notch is that fragment comprising the Notch

sequence most homologous to Drosophila Notch EGF-like repeats 11 and 12; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating heterotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 1-230; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating homotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 32-230; and the adhesive fragment of Serrate is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Serrate amino acids 85-283.

L12 ANSWER 503 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:79007 USPATFULL
TI Glyphosate tolerant plants
IN Barry, Gerard Francis, St. Louis, MO, United States
Kishore, Ganesh Murthy, Chesterfield, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776760 19980707
AI US 1995-484274 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-391339, filed on 21 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5463175 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-156968, filed on 23 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-717370, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-543236, filed on 25 Jun 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Mytelka, Daniel
LREP Hoerner, Jr., Dennis R., Patterson, Melinda L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2852
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Genes encoding a glyphosate oxidoreductase enzyme are disclosed. The genes are useful in producing transformed bacteria and plants which degrade glyphosate herbicide as well as crop plants which are tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

L12 ANSWER 504 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:78974 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant production of **glucagon** receptors
IN Kindsvogel, Wayne R., Seattle, WA, United States
Jelinek, Laura J., Seattle, WA, United States
Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States
Grant, Francis J., Seattle, WA, United States
Kuijper, Joseph L., Bothell, WA, United States
Foster, Donald C., Seattle, WA, United States
Lok, Si, Seattle, WA, United States
O'Hara, Patrick J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776725 19980707
AI US 1993-86631 19930701 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-938331, filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3276
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides isolated DNA molecules comprising a DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor. Also provided are DNA constructs comprising a first DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor operably linked to additional DNA segments required for the expression of the first DNA segment, as well as host cells containing such DNA constructs. The present invention also provides a method for detecting the presence of **glucagon** antagonists, comprising the steps of (a) exposing a compound in the presence of a **glucagon** against to a recombinant **glucagon** receptor coupled to a response pathway under conditions and for time sufficient to allow binding of the compound to the receptor and an associated response through the pathway, and (b) detecting a reduction in the stimulation of the response pathway resulting from the binding of the compound to the **glucagon** receptor, relative to the stimulation of the response pathway by the **glucagon** agonist alone and therefrom determining the presence of a **glucagon** antagonist.

L12 ANSWER 505 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:72601 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical dipeptide compositions and methods of use thereof: systemic toxicity
IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytran, Inc., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5770576 19980623
AI US 1995-452077 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Harle, Jennifer
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8823
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treatment of subjects with systemic toxicity by administering an R'-Glu-Trp-R" pharmaceutical preparation.

L12 ANSWER 506 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:72477 USPATFULL
TI **Glucagon** receptor proteins, peptides, and antibodies
IN Kindsvogel, Wayne R., Seattle, WA, United States
Jelinek, Laura J., Seattle, WA, United States
Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States
Grant, Francis J., Seattle, WA, United States
Kuijper, Joseph L., Bothell, WA, United States
Foster, Donald C., Seattle, WA, United States
Lok, Si, Seattle, WA, United States
O'Hara, Patrick J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5770445 19980623
AI US 1995-453956 19950530 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-86631, filed on 1 Jul 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-938331, filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,3
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3238
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides isolated DNA molecules comprising a DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor. Also provided are DNA constructs comprising a first DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor operably linked to additional DNA segments required for the expression of the first DNA segment, as well as host cells containing such DNA constructs. The present invention also provides a method for detecting the presence of **glucagon** antagonists, comprising the steps of (a) exposing a compound in the presence of a **glucagon** against to a recombinant **glucagon** receptor coupled to a response pathway under conditions and for time sufficient to allow binding of the compound to the receptor and an associated response through the pathway, and (b) detecting a reduction in the stimulation of the response pathway resulting from the binding of the compound to the **glucagon** receptor, relative to the stimulation of the response pathway by the **glucagon** agonist alone and therefrom determining the presence of a **glucagon** antagonist.

L12 ANSWER 507 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:68550 USPATFULL
TI Buccal delivery of **glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptides
IN Heiber, Sonia J., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Ebert, Charles D., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Gutniak, Mark K., Hasselby, Sweden
PA TheraTech, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5766620 19980616
AI US 1995-553807 19951023 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos
LREP Thorpe, North & Western, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 91
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1586
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Drug delivery systems and methods for administering a **glucagon** -like insulinotropic peptide to the buccal mucosa for transmucosal drug delivery are described. The drug delivery systems comprise a drug composition containing an effective amount of the **glucagon** -like insulinotropic peptide and an effective amount of a permeation enhancer for enhancing permeation of **glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide through the buccal mucosa and means for maintaining the drug composition in a drug transferring relationship with with buccal mucosa. These systems can be in free form, such as creams, gels, and ointments, or can comprise a device of determined physical form, such as tablets, patches, and troches. A preferred **glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide is **GLP** -1(7-36)amide.

L12 ANSWER 508 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:28061 USPATFULL
TI Methods for normalizing numbers of lymphocytes
IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
PA Cytoven J.V., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5728680 19980317
AI US 1995-452411 19950526 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned
PRAI SU 1987-4352833 19871230
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Ungar, Susan
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides methods for normalizing the numbers of lymphocytes in animals by administering the dipeptide L-Glu-L-Trp.

L12 ANSWER 509 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:9336 USPATFULL
TI Monoclonal antibody to human glicentin, hybridoma for producing said antibody and assay method for human glicentin using said antibody
IN Yanaihara, Noboru, Fujinomiya, Japan
Sato, Takeya, Saitama-ken, Japan
Fukuchi, Kiyoshi, Tokyo, Japan
PA Nisshin Flour Milling Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5712105 19980127
AI US 1995-548152 19951025 (8)
PRAI JP 1994-266567 19941031
JP 1995-185272 19950721
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chan, Christina Y.; Assistant Examiner: Rabin, Evelyn
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 3
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 682
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody which recognizes the C-terminal region of human glicentin. The antibody is useful for assaying for the presence of glicentin in a sample.

L12 ANSWER 510 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:4429 USPATFULL
TI Enzymatic method for modification of recombinant polypeptides
IN Wagner, Fred W., Walton, NE, United States
Stout, Jay, Lincoln, NE, United States
Henriksen, Dennis, Lincoln, NE, United States
Partridge, Bruce, Lincoln, NE, United States
Manning, Shane, Lincoln, NE, United States
PA BioNebraska, Incorporated, Lincoln, NE, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5707826 19980113
AI US 1995-470220 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-95162, filed on 20 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5512459
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 5
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1632
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The method of the invention provides for the formation of a recombinant polypeptide which has been modified at the C-terminal end through the use of a transpeptidation process. The method is suitable for modifying recombinant polypeptides of any source including those which may be commercially available, those derived from recombinant single copy or multicopy polypeptide constructs, or those derived from single or multicopy recombinant fusion protein constructs. The transpeptidation reaction involves contacting an endopeptidase enzyme with a recombinant polypeptide to substitute an addition unit, of one or more amino acids, for a leaving unit, linked to a core polypeptide through a cleavage site recognized by the endopeptidase enzyme. Recombinant polypeptides derived from multicopy polypeptide constructs may be cleaved from the multicopy polypeptide at the N-terminal and C-terminal ends and simultaneously under go substitution of the leaving unit by the desired addition unit. The invention utilizes known and newly discovered cleavage recognition sites to effectuate the desired modification products.

L12 ANSWER 511 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:115119 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding two fish neuropeptides
IN Sherwood, Nancy Gail McKeown, Victoria, Canada
Parker, David Bernard, Victoria, Canada
McRory, John Edwin, Victoria, Canada
Lescheid, David William, Victoria, Canada
PA University of Victoria Innovation & Development Corporation, Victoria, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5695954 19971209
AI US 1993-62472 19930514 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Hayes, Robert C.
LREP Klarquist,Sparkman, Campbell, Leigh & Whinston, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1960
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel DNAs are provided which code for fish PACAP and GHRH-like peptide. Methods are provided for production of fish PACAP and fish GHRH-like peptide by expression of the novel DNAs. Additionally, methods are provided for producing enhanced growth of fish by transfection with the novel DNAs of the invention. Further a method is provided for identification of transgenic fish.

L12 ANSWER 512 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:104440 USPATFULL
TI Polypeptide **derivatives**
IN Albert, Rainer, Basel, Switzerland

Bauer, Wilfried, Lampenberg, Switzerland
Pless, Janos, Basel, Switzerland
PA Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5686410 19971111
AI US 1994-276280 19940718 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-17723, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671763, filed on 18 Mar 1991, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1989-16597 19890720
GB 1990-4258 19900226
GB 1990-5295 19900309
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Borovian, Joseph J., Kassenoff, Melvyn M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1233
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A biologically active peptide selected from growth factors, peptide hormones, interferons and cytokines and **analogues** and **derivatives** thereof, and bearing at least one chelating group linked to an amino group of said peptide, the chelating group being capable of complexing a detectable element and such amino group having no significant binding affinity to target receptors, are complexed with a detectable element and are useful as a pharmaceutical, e.g. a radiopharmaceutical for in vivo imaging of target tissues or for therapy.

L12 ANSWER 513 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:86472 USPATFULL
TI Mammalian receptors for **glucagon**-like-peptide-1 (**GLP**-1), corresponding DNA and recombinant expression systems, and screening assays for **GLP**-1 agonists and enhancers
IN Thorens, Bernard, Epalinges, Switzerland
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5670360 19970923
WO 9319175 19930930
AI US 1993-142439 19931124 (8)
WO 1993-EP697 19930323
19931124 PCT 371 date
19931124 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DK 1992-398 19920325
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.
LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Harrington, Esq., James J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a recombinant **glucagon** like peptide-1 (**GLP**-1), to a DNA construct which comprises a DNA sequence encoding a **GLP**-1 receptor, to methods of screening for agonists of **GLP**-1 activity, and to the use of the **GLP**-1 receptor for screening for agonists of **GLP**-1 activity.

L12 ANSWER 514 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:75834 USPATFULL

TI Methods and apparatus for the delivery of solid drug compositions
IN Cheikh, Roland Cherif, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
PA Societe de Conseils de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5660846 19970826
AI US 1995-459514 19950602 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-300138, filed on 2 Sep 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1115
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention features an implantable device for the automatic delivery of an active ingredient according to an adjustable delivery profile. The device includes a housing; a reservoir operatively connected to the housing and arranged to store a solid composition including the active ingredient; an actuator arranged within the housing to move the solid composition from the reservoir to a transit area, wherein the solid composition exits the housing at the transit area; a controller that acts on the actuator to adjust movement of the solid composition out of the housing according to the adjustable delivery profile; and a power source arranged to provide energy to the actuator and the controller. The solid composition can be an elongate, solid composition comprising a drug, and up to 90% of a carrier, wherein the composition has a cross-section of less than 0.5 mm, and wherein the drug and the carrier are selected and compounded in a proportion such that the drug is immediately released from the carrier upon contact with a liquid.

L12 ANSWER 515 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:61793 USPATFULL
TI Human Notch and Delta binding domains in toporythmic proteins, and methods based thereon
IN Artavanis-Tsakonas, Spyridon, Hamden, CT, United States
Fehon, Richard Grant, New Haven, CT, United States
Rebay, Ilaria, New Haven, CT, United States
Blaumueller, Christine Marie, New Haven, CT, United States
PA Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5648464 19970715
AI US 1994-264534 19940623 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695189, filed on 3 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen G.; Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds
CLMN Number of Claims: 83
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3945
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences of the human Notch and Delta genes, and amino acid sequences of their encoded proteins, as well as fragments thereof containing an antigenic determinant or which are functionally active. The invention is also directed to fragments (termed herein "adhesive fragments"), and the sequences thereof, of the proteins ("toporythmic proteins") encoded by toporythmic genes which mediate homotypic or heterotypic binding to toporythmic proteins.

Toporythmic genes, as used herein, refers to the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified, e.g., by the methods described herein. **Analogs** and **derivatives** of the adhesive fragments which retain binding activity are also provided. Antibodies to human Notch and to adhesive fragments are additionally provided. In specific embodiments, the adhesive fragment of Notch is that fragment comprising the Notch sequence most homologous to Drosophila Notch EGF-like repeats 11 and 12; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating heterotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 1-230; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating homotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 32-230; and the adhesive fragment of Serrate is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Serrate amino acids 85-283.

L12 ANSWER 516 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:51893 USPATFULL
TI Synthetic leader peptide sequences
IN Kjeldsen, Thomas B.o slashed.rglum, Kv.ae butted.devej, Denmark
Vad, Knud, Frederiksberg, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5639642 19970617
AI US 1995-468674 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-282852, filed on 29 Jul 1994, now abandoned
PRAI DK 1994-705 19940616
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Lambiris, Esq., Elias J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1450
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a DNA expression cassette comprising the following sequence:

5'-P-SP-LS-PS-*gene*-(T).sub.i -3'

wherein

P is a promoter sequence,

SP is a DNA sequence encoding a signal peptide,

LS is a DNA sequence encoding a leader peptide of formula I:

GinProIle(Asp/Glu)(Asp/Glu)X.sup.1 (Glu/Asp)X.sup.2 AsnZ(Thr/Ser)X.sup.3 (SEQ ID NO: 77) (I)

wherein

X.sup.1 is a peptide bond or a codable amino acid;

X.sup.2 is a peptide bond, a codable amino acid or a sequence of up to 4 codable amino acids which may be the same or different;

Z is a codable amino acid except Pro; and

X.sup.3 is a sequence of from 4 to 30 codable amino acids which may be

the same or different;

PS is a DNA sequence encoding a processing site;

gene is a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide;

T is a terminator sequence; and

i is 0 or 1.

L12 ANSWER 517 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:42850 USPATFULL
TI Use of a peptide
IN Efendic, Suad, Linding o, Sweden
Gutniak, Mark, H asselby, Sweden
Kirk, Ole, Virum, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5631224 19970520
WO 9318786 19930930
AI US 1994-295913 19941013 (8)
WO 1993-DK99 19930318
19941013 PCT 371 date
19941013 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DK 1992-363 19920319
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Gregg, Esq., Valeta A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 464
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention employs **GLP**-1(7-37), **GLP**-1(7-36)amide, and certain related compounds in combination with an oral hypoglycaemic agent for treating diabetes mellitus.

L12 ANSWER 518 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:26718 USPATFULL
TI Delivery of solid drug compositions
IN Cheikh, Roland C., Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France
PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5616123 19970401
AI US 1995-460545 19950602 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-300713, filed on 2 Sep 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McDermott, Corrine M.; Assistant Examiner: Gring, N. Kent
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1043
AB A method of parenterally administering a drug to a patient for immediate dispersal of the drug once administered by obtaining an anhydrous, solid drug composition consisting essentially of the drug and up to 50%, by weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the drug and the carrier are selected and compounded such that the drug is dispersed from the composition upon contact with parenteral fluids and is distributed within the patient's bloodstream according to a blood level profile of the drug that is comparable to a blood level profile of the drug when administered in a liquid formulation, and introducing the

solid drug composition into parenteral fluids of the patient.

L12 ANSWER 519 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 97:5745 USPATFULL
TI Sustained release of peptides from pharmaceutical compositions
IN Cherif-Cheikh, Roland, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5595760 19970121
AI US 1995-400610 19950308 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Shelborne, Kathryne E.
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1122
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention features a method of administering a peptide to a patient and delivering the peptide continuously over an extended period of time of at least three days by obtaining a solid pharmaceutical composition including a soluble, gelable salt of the peptide and up to 30 percent, by weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable, soluble, monomeric carrier, and parenterally administering the solid composition to the patient in one injection, wherein the solid composition automatically forms a gel after interaction with the patient's bodily fluids and releases the peptide continuously within the patient over an extended period of at least three days.

L12 ANSWER 520 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:118670 USPATFULL
TI Anti-erbB-2 antibodies, combinations thereof, and therapeutic and diagnostic uses thereof
IN King, C. Richter, Washington, DC, United States
Kasprzyk, Philip G., Washington, DC, United States
Bird, Robert E., Rockville, MD, United States
PA Aronex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., The Woodlands, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5587458 19961224
AI US 1993-61092 19930514 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-906555, filed on 30 Jun 1992 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-772270, filed on 7 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Adams, Donald E.
LREP McDaniel, C. StevenConley, Rose & Tayon, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1567
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, in particular monoclonal and single chain antibodies derived therefrom which specifically bind to erbB-2, as well as diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof. The present invention also relates to a combination of at least two erbB-2 specific antibodies which are capable of preventing and treating human malignancies wherein the malignant cells overexpress gp185.sup.erbB-2. The monoclonal antibodies of the combination preferably recognize different epitopes of the gp185 expression product of erbB-2, therefore, the antibodies do not cross react with each other.

Preferably, the combination will provide for synergistic decrease in the expression of the erbB-2 gene product.

L12 ANSWER 521 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:113402 USPATFULL
TI Delivery of solid drug compositions
IN Cheikh, Roland C., Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France
PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5582591 19961210
AI US 1994-300713 19940902 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McDermott, Corrine M.; Assistant Examiner: Gring, N. Kent
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1016
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of parenterally administering a drug to a patient for immediate dispersal of the drug once administered by obtaining an anhydrous, solid drug composition consisting essentially of the drug and up to 50%, by weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the drug and the carrier are selected and compounded such that the drug is dispersed from the composition upon contact with parenteral fluids and is distributed within the patient's bloodstream according to a blood level profile of the drug that is comparable to a blood level profile of the drug when administered in a liquid formulation, and introducing the solid drug composition into parenteral fluids of the patient.

L12 ANSWER 522 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:103971 USPATFULL
TI Biologically active fragments of **glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide
IN Johnson, William T., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Yakubu-Madas, Fatima E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PA Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5574008 19961112
AI US 1994-297731 19940830 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Allen, Marianne P.
LREP Maciak, Ronald S., Boone, David E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1060
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB N-terminal truncated forms of **glucagon** like insulinotropic peptide (**GLP**-1) and **analogs** thereof are provided. The claimed polypeptides promote glucose uptake by cells but do not stimulate **insulin** expression or secretion. The invention also provides methods for treating diabetes and pharmaceutical formulations comprising the claimed polypeptides.

L12 ANSWER 523 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:36545 USPATFULL
TI **Glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide **analogs**, compositions, and methods of use
IN Chen, Victor J., Indianapolis, IN, United States

DiMarchi, Richard D., Carmel, IN, United States
Smiley, David L., Greenfield, IN, United States
Stucky, Russell D., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Kriauciunas, Aidas V., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PA Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5512549 19960430
AI US 1994-324960 19941018 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Maciak, Ronald S., Boone, David E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1467
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide (**GLP**-1(7-37)) **analogs** and **derivatives** are disclosed. The **analogs** include amino acid substitutions, amino and carboxyl terminal modifications, and C.sub.6 -C.sub.10 acylations. The claimed compounds stimulate the secretion or biosynthesis of **insulin** in poorly functioning beta cells and are therefore useful in treating Type II diabetics

L12 ANSWER 524 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:36460 USPATFULL
TI Enzymatic method for modification or recombinant polypeptides
IN Wagner, Fred W., Walton, NE, United States
Stout, Jay, Lincoln, NE, United States
Henriksen, Dennis, Lincoln, NE, United States
Partridge, Bruce, Lincoln, NE, United States
Manning, Shane, Lincoln, NE, United States
PA BioNebraska, Inc., Lincoln, NE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5512459 19960430
AI US 1993-95162 19930720 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca
LREP Merchant & Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1667
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The method of the invention provides for the formation of a recombinant polypeptide which has been modified at the C-terminal end through the use of a transpeptidation process. The method is suitable for modifying recombinant polypeptides of any source including those which may be commercially available, those derived from recombinant single copy or multicopy polypeptide constructs, or those derived from single or multicopy recombinant fusion protein constructs. The transpeptidation reaction involves contacting an endopeptidase enzyme with a recombinant polypeptide to substitute an addition unit, of one or more amino acids, for a leaving unit, linked to a core polypeptide through a cleavage site recognized by the endopeptidase enzyme. Recombinant polypeptides derived from multicopy polypeptide constructs may be cleaved from the multicopy polypeptide at the N-terminal and C-terminal ends and simultaneously under go substitution of the leaving unit by the desired addition unit. The invention utilizes known and newly discovered cleavage recognition sites to effectuate the desired modification products.

L12 ANSWER 525 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:97259 USPATFULL
TI Glyphosate tolerant plants
IN Barry, Gerard F., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kishore, Ganesh M., Chesterfield, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5463175 19951031
AI US 1995-391339 19950221 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-156968, filed on 23 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-717370, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-543236, filed on 25 Jun 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fox, David T.
LREP Hoerner, Jr., Dennis R., Shear, Richard H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 9
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2980
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Genes encoding a glyphosate oxidoreductase enzyme are disclosed. The genes are useful in producing transformed bacteria and plants which degrade glyphosate herbicide as well as crop plants which are tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

L12 ANSWER 526 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:73724 USPATFULL
TI Peptide conjugate
IN Fukuta, Makoto, Nara, Japan
Iinuma, Satoshi, Kobe, Japan
Okada, Hiroaki, Suita, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5442043 19950815
AI US 1993-158245 19931129 (8)
PRAI JP 1992-318031 19921127
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 798
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a conjugate capable of passing the blood-brain barrier comprising a bioactive peptide or protein incapable of passing the blood-brain barrier and a carrier peptide which exhibits substantially no bioactivity and which is capable of passing the blood-brain barrier. The conjugate makes it possible to allow a bioactive peptide or protein incapable of passing the blood-brain barrier to easily pass the blood-brain barrier for uniform transport to the brain without any side effect of the carrier peptide.

L12 ANSWER 527 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:52331 USPATFULL
TI Exendin-3 and exendin-4 polypeptides, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same
IN Eng, John, 5427 Arlington Ave., Bronx, NY, United States 10471
PI US 5424286 19950613
AI US 1993-66480 19930524 (8)
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Draper, Garnette D.; Assistant Examiner: Kemmerer, Elizabeth C.
LREP Allegretti & Witcoff, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 545
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions containing exendin-3 or exendin-4, fragments thereof, or any combination thereof, and methods for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and the prevention of hyperglycemia.

L12 ANSWER 528 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 94:26518 USPATFULL
TI Tetra and penta-peptides useful in regulating the immune system
IN Heavner, George, Flemington, NJ, United States
Goldstein, Gideon, Short Hills, NJ, United States
Audhya, Tapan, Bridgewater, NJ, United States
PA Immunobiology Research Institute, Inc., Annandale, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5298490 19940329
AI US 1990-462743 19900109 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-268692, filed on 8 Nov 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-196138, filed on 19 May 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Lester L.
LREP Howson and Howson
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1076
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Tetrapeptides and pentapeptides are disclosed which are capable of regulating the function of cells of the mammalian immune system. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions containing the peptides and methods of use thereof.

L12 ANSWER 529 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 92:47038 USPATFULL
TI Insulinotropic hormone
IN Habener, Joel, Newton Highlands, MA, United States
PA The General Hospital Corporation, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5120712 19920609
AI US 1990-532113 19900601 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-303982, filed on 30 Jan 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-859928, filed on 5 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Lester L.; Assistant Examiner: Chan, Christina
LREP Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein and Fox
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 8
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 616
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A fragment of **glucagon**-like peptide I (**GLP**-1) has

been found to be an insulinotropic hormone. This insulinotropic hormone comprises amino acid residues 7-37 of **GLP**-1. The insulinotropic hormone is useful as a potential therapy for Diabetes Mellitus.

L12 ANSWER 530 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 91:104366 USPATFULL
TI Aspartic acid **derivatives**
IN Okada, Yoshio, Akashi, Japan
PA Watanabe Chemical Industries, Ltd., Hiroshima, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5075490 19911224
AI US 1988-241842 19880908 (7)
PRAI JP 1987-233950 19870918
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.
LREP Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 422
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB New compounds N-.alpha.-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-1-adamantyl esters are stable under the basic condition of the normal peptide condensation process and do not form succinimide. Peptides containing aspartic acid can be synthesized with high purity and at high yields by using N-.alpha.-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-1-adamantyl ester.

L12 ANSWER 531 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 90:78358 USPATFULL
TI Aspartic acid **derivatives**
IN Okada, Yoshio, Akashi, Japan
Kawasaki, Koichi, Kobe, Japan
Iguchi, Shin, Kobe, Japan
PA Watanabe, Hidehiko, Hiroshima, Japan (non-U.S. individual)
PI US 4962225 19901009
AI US 1988-176597 19880401 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shippen, Michael L.
LREP Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 541
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB New aspartic acid **derivatives** include N-.alpha.-t-butoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester-.alpha.-benzyl ester, N-.alpha.-t-butoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester and benzyloxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester-.alpha.-benzyl ester.